





By kind permission of Colonel Anderson and the officers of the 2nd Northamptonshire Regiment, the Regimental Band will play in the Public Gardens, to-morrow (Sunday), from 9 till 10 p.m.

The following will be the programme:

March "The British Grenadiers" by the Band.  
 Selection "The British Grenadiers" by the Band.  
 Selection "The British Grenadiers" by the Band.  
 Selection "The British Grenadiers" by the Band.  
 Selection "The British Grenadiers" by the Band.

THE liberty of the subject is one of the most valued prerogatives of the British, and although it is, after all, only a delusive phrase without very much significance, it is highly prized by the masses. Not long ago an officer of the London School Board was crossing, Covent Garden market at late hour, when he found a little fellow making his bed for the night in a fruit basket. "Would you not like to go to school and be well cared for?" asked the official. "No," replied the urchin. "But do you know that I am one of the people who are authorised to take up little boys whom I find as I find you, and take them to school?" "I know you are, old chap, if you find them in the streets; but here is not a street. It is private property; and, if you interfere with my liberty, the Duke of Bedford will be down upon you. I know the fact as well as you."

THIS morning before Mr. Wodehouse, Inspector Hennessy summoned a hawker, Teung A-tai, aged 57, for dealing in Taz-fa lottery tickets. P. C. 174 said this morning at 9 a.m. he went to No. 42 Jardine's Bazaar and on going into the house saw defendant suddenly blow out a light and make a run out of the room into a crook house at the back. On searching the premises with a light, witness found a great many lottery tickets and other things connected with the illicit trade. On questioning defendant he said he was only acting as agent in the house, the regular man being absent. Witness found \$2 in silver in the room and a great quantity of cash. The accused explained to the magistrate that he was not the master of the house at all, nothing more than the agent, but his Worship fined defendant \$75 or in default six weeks in gaol at hard labour, the latter being chosen by the unfortunate adventurer as the cheapest way out of the difficulty.

MR. MARCUS PREHN, overseer of works, is a pretty well known resident of this colony, and West Point should be anything but a terra incognita to the officials of the local Post-office. But it would nevertheless appear that the existence of both Mr. Prehn and West Point were unknown not only to the letter sorters and postmen, but to the great Alfred himself. A letter was sent down from Amoy on the 4th inst. addressed to Mr. Prehn, which address, any third-class idiot outside the Post-office would have readily understood to mean No. 1, Chater Road, West Point. Now, although this street or road is the only one in the locality containing private residences, the clever postal authorities could not find Mr. Prehn, and a memo. to that effect was written across the envelope. The result was that the letter did not reach its destination for about three weeks. Mr. Prehn, under the circumstances, thought he was justified in making a complaint to the Postmaster and accordingly interviewed Mr. Lister. The great postal autocrat carefully surveyed the envelope—the address on which was legibly enough written—and then minutely remarked "Ah! where is West Point? Is there such a place in the colony?" Mr. Prehn gave the Postmaster the information he wanted, and also favored him with a few trenchant remarks on postal mismanagement, general stupidity, etc. We never gave Mr. Prehn the credit for possessing a very great deal of knowledge, but we did think that a Postmaster who had been nearly a quarter of a century in Hongkong must have known of the existence of West Point. Evidently East Point has been the pole-star of Mr. Lister's affections.

THE Macao press heralds the celebration of the new Portuguese-Chinese treaty in a manner quite in touch with the intrinsic worthlessness of that international agreement, though hardly consistent with the loud bragadois with which it formerly hailed the news of its conclusion. The following remarks from the *Independente* of the 22nd inst. clearly demonstrate the accuracy of our assertion, and show what value there really is in this greatly vaunted diplomatic triumph:—"English newspapers have already reported the principal provisions of the Lusitano-Chinese treaty, thereby showing themselves acquainted with documents which we say it is distant—is still involved in mystery for the Portuguese press. It is nearly a month since the ratifications were exchanged at Tientsin and a Portuguese translation of the Treaty has not yet seen the light of day in the Government Gazette. This may appear a trifle to many, but it is a fact which clearly characterises our indolent policy. All treaties generally possess a clause to the effect that they are to be enforced immediately after the exchange of ratifications, and in all probability the Portuguese-Chinese treaty is provided with such clause. It thus comes to pass that, according to its clauses, the treaty is already in force and must be executed under penalty of a breach of contract. But how is it to be carried out, if it has not yet been published and has not officially been made known? All the interest of the compact is concentrated in Macao. It is here that its good or bad influence will be felt. We would, nevertheless, lay a wager that the Colony will be the last to see the official text. It may be said that all this silence is imposed by distance, but we maintain that it is only the product of a lamentable want of foresight. The Government was authorised by a special law to ratify the treaty; by the same law it ought to have authorised its publication in the *Macao Government Gazette* before it appears in the Lisbon official paper. Our Minister to the Court of Peking would then be enabled, as soon as the last formality of the ratification was over to send a copy to our *Gazette*. There is no end to the questions raised between our Government and that of the Chinese Empire. Up to the present we have settled them with praxis and the precedents of other nations; but now a law has been enacted which must be fulfilled in the exact terms in which it has been framed. We will assume that a question suddenly arises, and that the Mandarin invoke the Treaty on their side; the Governor of Macao will not be able to settle the point either for or against the Colony, because he is without the law. What a fine spectacle this would be! The velocity of the telegraph would not fail to divulge such stupendous ignorance. We ignore the reason why the treaty has not been published as in 1863, when the convention was no sooner approved by the Chambers than it was published in the official paper. Although it ultimately failed, there was no *hacoo*, because its coming into force was dependent on its being ratified, which it never was. We must confess that routine is all-powerful with us. There is no question of public utility which is not sacrificed to certain *formalités* and red-tape which only delay its solution. *Si l'heur ad affra*."

## THE PORTUGUESE-CHINESE TREATY.

Whatever may be said of the merits of the lately concluded Portuguese-Chinese Treaty, it can hardly be denied that it is a political event of essentially British growth. Portuguese patriots and Macaoese hot-headed scribblers may decant at their pleasure upon what they style the most glorious achievement of their noble country; laurels may be heaped ad libitum on the devoted head of Senhor da Rosa, to whom is attributed both the initiative and the success of the Treaty; but the main facts remain unshaken and uncontradicted that Great Britain alone was the promoter of the treaty and that to British influence at the Court of Peking its successful completion is due.

The germ of this international compact may be said to have existed for a long time previous to its final development. Portugal, as the *de facto* occupier of Macao for over three centuries, may be said to have acquired the *de jure* title of possession. The Chinese Government, however, thought otherwise. As China had permitted the Portuguese merchants and sea rovers of old to settle in Macao subject to the payment of a ground-rent, China consistently enough stuck to its position of a suzerain towards a vassal state, and it has always maintained its relations with Portugal on that secure and undisturbed basis.

The Portugal to open negotiations for a treaty whereby the cession of Macao to the Portuguese should be stipulated for were as promptly rejected by China, while Macao, in reckless plunging into the mire of the nefarious coolie traffic, in harbouring the proscribed game of *fan-tan* and the *Y-sing* lottery, and by other acts of open defiance to the laws and the interests of China, had almost severed its diplomatic relations with the Court of Peking. In the plenitude of time it so happened that Great Britain thought it advisable to enter into negotiations with and to make certain concessions to China in order to bring to a successful issue the annexation of Burma, a vassal state to the Chinese Empire; and as a part of these concessions was the co-operation with China in the collection of that Government's Opium revenue, the colony of Hongkong was saddled with this highly undesirable but profoundly political task. Then, all of a sudden, Macao, which had been sleeping in the oblivion of ages, rose to the surface as a possible competitor with Hongkong in the Opium trade. It was to be heavily taxed in Hongkong, by British concessions to China, it was only reasonable to suppose that the Opium merchants would soon leave these shores, settle in Macao, and make that the base of their operations. China saw the danger at a glance, and although she could, by an appeal to arms, easily dispossess the Portuguese occupiers of the little peninsula, and plant her own Customs Station on the old rock of Amangao, and this was the policy advocated by Chang Chih-tung, Viceroy of Canton, she preferred to negotiate, and then England stepped in. The germs of the Portuguese-Chinese Treaty were really incubated during the Opium Conference which sat in theenary of the Supreme Court of this Colony.

The only incubators who brooded and saw now jointly, now in turns, over this *magnam ovum* of a treaty to be made between Portugal and China, were the Opium Commissioners, Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of the Imperial Maritime Customs, and the Mandarin Shiao on the part of China. Mr. J. Russell, the Acting Chief Justice, on the part of the Colony of Hongkong, and Mr. Byron Brennan on behalf of the British Foreign Office. The bases of the Opium Convention had been already discussed and agreed upon at the Foreign Office in London; its practical execution was referred to the joint committee which assembled in Hongkong, and it was at the debates and discussions which took place at these meetings in September 1886 that the Portuguese-Chinese Treaty was finally and effectively hatched.

It was brought to maturity at Peking by the joint exertions of Sir Robert Hart and the Chinese plenipotentiaries. Portugal's representative, Senhores da Rosa, acted only as an interested spectator throughout all these proceedings. This gentleman had not the slightest diplomatic or administrative qualification to fit him for the position to which he had been appointed. Selected from the cavalry barracks of his regiment to be aide-de-camp to Dom Luis, he so far obtained the good graces of that monarch as to be appointed Governor of Macao. As the Governors of Macao are *ipso facto*, but to a great detriment of law and justice, Ministers plenipotentiary to China, Japan and Siam, Senhores da Rosa was approached by Sir Robert Hart on the subject of the much desired treaty with China. His excellency jumped at the suggestion; a world of glory loomed upon him on the near horizon on the shape of promotion and rank. On the completion of his term of service he took the half-hatched egg to Lisbon, where the Foreign Office, the Parliament, and Dom Luis himself sat and brooded over it and bustled so much over the petty germ, that they well-nigh broke it under their feet, had it not been for the timely intervention of Mr. Duncan Campbell, who acted on behalf of China, under direct instructions from Sir Robert Hart in Peking.

It was when Senhores da Rosa, in his new rôle of Minister Plenipotentiary, appeared in Peking with the Treaty that a formidable adversary arose in the person of His Excellency the Viceroy of the Liang Kwang, Through Chang Chih-tung's almost paramount influence in Peking treaty matters had nearly come to a dead-lock, and the Portuguese Minister was about to return to Portugal, once more convinced of his thorough inability to achieve the object of his mission, when British influence was again brought to bear on the Chinese Government and the eyes of China, as the *sine qua non* of the celebration of a treaty with Portugal, China finally agreed to the thing, simply because of her Opium Convention with England. She had a clause expressly mentioning this obligation on the part of Portugal inserted in the protocol, and explained in the Treaty; she did not absolutely cede Macao to Portugal, but only allowed that nation conditional possession, stipulating that Portugal must not alienate the colony to any other nation, and that the Macao authorities should co-operate in the collection of the Opium revenue for China. Further, China has reserved the question of a delimitation of the Macao frontier, which has to be settled by a mixed committee to be subsequently appointed, so that even to the present day the Portuguese do not know where or what Macao actually is.

Under these peculiar, and in our opinion, highly humiliating circumstances, this treaty has been granted to Portugal, and now through the hands of East, subjects, "Fair Lusitania" are laid in their palaces of their clever Minister and of their noble nation for having obtained this international compact with China. Macao residents went raving with joy when telegraphic news reached the Holy City of the final ratification of the Treaty. To Deums were sung in the churches, salutes were fired from the centennial forts; Minister da Rosa was gaited a Viscount, and appointed Portugal's Plenipotentiary at Washington; in a word, a great deal of childish triumph—a triumph which so closely resembles a humiliation that it is difficult to tell the difference, and the achievement of which, whatever it may be worth, is owing, far more to

British influence than to Portuguese diplomacy. Our Portuguese patriots are holding their jubilee in borrowed plumes!

## THE BEGINNING OF THINGS.

William Lee of Woodborough, Nottinghamshire, invented the first stocking-frame in the year 1599. Balloons were invented by Gueneac, a Jesuit pastor, in 1729, and revived by Montgolfier, a Frenchman, in 1783.

The Chamber of Loans at Venice, organized about 1150, was the first public banking institution ever established.

Paper made of cotton was extensively used in the Eleventh century. Linen paper was invented in 1471. The use of straw in paper dates back to the opening year of the present century.

Edward Randolph was appointed Commissioner of the first custom house in New England, established at Boston in 1680. His authority was superseded when the General Court created a Colonial Naval Office.

Forks began to be known in France towards the end of the Sixteenth century, and were introduced into England in 1688. They were first used in Italy towards the end of the Fifteenth century.

The first clock with a balance was made by De Vick in 1366, and the first with a pendulum in 1657. Watches with springs were first made at Nuremberg, about 1477, but the first successful application of springs to watches was by Dr. Hoock, in 1658. Haroun-al-Raschid, Caliph of Baghdad, in 802 sent to Charlemagne, among other presents, a clock of curious workmanship.

On April 10th there was unveiled at Neuilly a monumental statue of *Parmentier*, who introduced the potato in France.

## MANNERS FOR YOUNG MEN.

A young man who respects himself will restrain his propensity, if he have one, as to the taking of too much wine at dinner. A certain brutality of manner, supposed to be copied from the English, is affected by some of our young men. They answer harshly, affect not to see a lady to whom they owe civilities, and try to become bores. It is a very poor style and it betrays the snob. It is not a common American fault, but it exists. It should be frowned down, for it is the vice of the mediocre. A good imitation is bad enough, but a bad imitation is very bad.

American men should avoid boasting. It is sometimes the vice of self-made men, as Mark Twain says, that they "adore their creature" too much. "I is a very good person, but it should be kept in reserve." Also do also respect the decency of conversation. To do them justice, they are far more particular than women are. Women are unfortunately falling into the fashion of repeating doubtful witticisms, and using *double entendres* much more than men do. They sin from ignorance, no doubt.

A young man's manners may be elegant and his accomplishments numerous without injuring his usefulness. To study manner, to make that enamel on solid gold which has made such Americans as Everett, Motley, Livingston, Jay, Bayard, McClellan and Story cannot be a race study. The men who have influenced their people have had fine manners. If manner is sometimes only a false enamel, we must still admire it. The graceful and respectful speech, the frank smile, the courteous bow, the hat raised on the staircase of a hotel as a man passes a woman, the kindness to the aged, the willingness to give place—who does not admire them?

If we see those traits even in what used to be called a country bumpkin we admire him. A man can be a person of real breeding even if he has no conventional breeding. The latter is but the guinea's stamp, to use the good old simile once more, but it is not current coin until it is thus stamped. *A Society Woman in N. Y. Sun.*

## YOUNG MEN WHO WERE GREAT.

PROMINENT FIGURES IN HISTORY WHO WERE FAMOUS IN EARLY MANHOOD.

Charles James Fox was in Parliament at 19. The great Cromwell left the University of Cambridge at 18.

John Bright never was a day school a day after he was 15 years old. Gladstone was in Parliament at 21, and at 24 was Lord of the Treasury.

Lord Bacon graduated at Cambridge when 16, and was called to the bar at 21.

Peel was in Parliament at 21, and Palmerston was Lord of the Admiralty at 23.

Henry Clay was in the Senate of the United States at 29, contrary to the constitution. George Hamilton, after graduating at Oxford, was a student at law in the Inner Temple at 19.

Gustavus Adolphus ascended the throne at 16; before he was 34 he was one of the great rulers of Europe.

Judge Story was in Harvard at 15, in Congress at 29, and Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States at 32.

Martin Luther had become largely distinguished at 22 and at 50 he reached the topmost round of his world-wide fame.

Could conducted a memorable campaign at 17, and at 22 he, and Turenne also, were of the most illustrious men of their time.

Webster was college at 15, gave earnest of his great future before he was 25, and at 30 was the peer of the ablest men in Congress.

William H. Seward commenced the practice of law at 21, at 31 was President of a State Convention, and at 37 Governor of New York.

Washington was a distinguished Colonel in the army at 22, early in public affairs, commander of the forces at 43, and died at 57.

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Russian Court; at 30 he was himself Minister to Prussia; at 35 he was Minister to Russia; at 40 he was Minister to England; at 56 he was Secretary of State and President at 57.

There have been twenty-two Presidents of the United States, five of whom were elected at 57 and six attained that age before the age of 60. Three military men, past 60, have been elected. Two died very young, and the other was General Jackson, and he was but 61 when elected.

Jonathan Edwards acquired early renown as the greatest metaphysician in America and as unsurpassed by any one in Europe. He commenced the reading of Latin when six years old. At 10 he wrote a remarkable paper upon the immortality of the soul. At the age of 13 he entered Yale College, where he graduated four years later.

General Grant was elected President at 46; but when a young man, in the Mexican war, he so distinguished himself at the battle of Molino del Rey that General Scott named him for promotion on the field, and at the storming of Chapultepec his courage and ability caused him to be specially commended by General Worth. And for these young acts of skill and valor he was made Captain in the regular army. He was but 39 when he gained his victory at Fort Donelson, and only 41 when he took Vicksburg. —*Boston Gazette.*

## THE IMPERIAL VETO.

The New South Wales Divorce Bill, a measure passed to relieve, in some degree, the hopeless misery of unhappy couples, has been sent to England for the consideration of her gracious Majesty and Co., and has been ignominiously shelved. Two measures of a similar character, also drawn up for the purpose of breaking the chains of lifelong slavery, have reached London on previous occasions, and both shared the same fate. The British Government expresses, in pompous phrase, its opinion that it is "inexpedient to enlarge the grounds on which divorce can be obtained," &c., and British newspapers observe, with grief, that Australia shows an inclination in this matter to follow in the footsteps of the United States and the nations of continental Europe, instead of imitating the *l'esquille* and the *l'esquille* of the mother country. In other words, because, in this particular at least, England stagnates in the rearward ditch of civilisation, Australia must not advance, and because the English woman is the slave of her lord and master, the women of Australia must likewise be serfs. In England, the wife is, by law, a beast of burden, and, if, too often happens, her taskmaster and owner is a brute, she must endure her lot in silence and bow beneath the weary burden of her misery until death releases her. The man to whom the Church has bound her, body and soul, may be an irreclaimable drunkard, who abuses her helpless dependants to utter starvation, and leaves them to the hospitality of the streets, but a race of fat bishops raise their hands in horror when men of human sympathies bring forward a proposition for the relief of the victims, and crush it with that well-trusted old blasphemy: "Whom God hath joined let no man put asunder." He may be a degraded criminal whose vices doom him to pass half an average lifetime in gaol; but his unhappy partner must labour and starve until old age creeps upon her in order that an attainted wretch, when at last he is let loose—prejudiced against the world, and finding his help waiting for him, may force her by insult and cruelty to aid him in the perpetration of new crimes. Or he may be a man who carries the taint of madness in his blood—a pitiable object who is periodically consigned to an asylum, but all the same, the law of Britain authorises him, if his lucid intervals are sufficiently well defined to permit of his release, to claim his wife and force her to become the mother of a family of maniacs. These are a few of the features of the British marriage law, and it is for the purpose of perpetuating this loathsome form of slavery throughout the Empire that the British Government contemptuously overrides the almost unanimous decision of the people of New South Wales. The pretences under which the Tory Cabinet bars the way of reform are worthy of the cause in which they are advanced. Legal complications, it is alleged, would arise from the want of uniformity in the marriage law of the Empire:—

"It would make those who were wives or legitimate children in one country unmarried mothers and illegitimate children in the other; and an action, innocent in one country, would be considered bigamy, if followed by remarriage, criminal in the other."

In other words, because a wife is declared by law to be a slave in England, it would be awkward if she were treated as a human being in New South Wales, and as the Government does not see fit to elevate the English woman the Australian woman must be degraded for the sake of uniformity. Something like 50 years ago, however, a similar difficulty was successfully met in the mother country. The black man was then a serf in the British colonies and a free citizen in England itself; he was a beast of burden in Barbadoes, while in London he was a human being; in the mother country he was qualified to marry and to protect his wife, while in the dependencies he was only permitted to cohabit in order to raise a family to be sold in the slave-market. In those days, however, Britain led the van of human progress; to-day, she lags hopelessly in the rear. And so anxious is she to figure as the apostle of latter-day barbarism that she prefers to perpetrate a high-handed outrage upon the spirit of the Constitution of New South Wales rather than permit that colony to rise a single step above her own level of degradation. Yet the uniformity which she insists upon is established between the codes of England and Australia, she has never yet dared to enforce within her own little island. The divorce laws of Scotland have, for many years, been almost as liberal as those now advocated in New South Wales, and yet no complications have arisen, and no English Minister has ventured, on moral or other grounds, to force on Scotland the legal system which the Salisbury Cabinet is now endeavouring to perpetuate in the colonies.

Possibly, however, the heads of the Colonial Office never heard of the existing Scotch code, possibly they are not aware even of the existence of Scotland—it is difficult to see bounds to the ignorance of the modern English Tory; and, in that case, their action may be due to common stupidity. Let us charitably trust that this is the case, and pass on.

The question lies between humanity and justice on the one side and ancient superstition and pitiless intolerance on the other. The Church is prepared to perform the marriage service over any and every species of moral leprosy, long as the lesser party pays the requisite fee, and therefore, it supports marriage as a holy institution; but divorce pays toll to the State instead of the church, and as there is no commission to be got out of it, it is denounced by the clergy as an accursed thing. A handful of clerics and clerical supporters constituted the opposition to the Divorce Bill in N.S.W., and having been ignominiously defeated by the mass of the people they resorted to underhand devices to override the majority and sent mysterious deputations to the clergy, moulted officials, in Downing Street. The clown head of this holy institution is visible in the childish ignorance of Sir Henry Holland's despatch. "It is urged that such a measure as the Divorce Bill should be passed by two successive Assemblies, as an adequate test of public feeling, but he utterly ignores the fact that it has already gone through

this ordeal in N.S.W., from which we gather that his clerical advisers thought fit to suppress an important fact in their zeal for the great cause of truth. As matters stand at present, a miserable handful of land-jobbing clergymen and their engorged, unscrupulous, and so long as an appeal to the ignorance and superstitious prejudice of a church-ridden foreign Government can retard the march of progress in Australia a selfish, and stagnant minority will be found to pull the strings. The question which Australia has to settle is whether she is to be ruled by her own sons or by the imported English curate and the English Cabinet to which the imported curate wails about the immorality of the land which keeps him in bread and eggnog. If the New South Wales Divorce Bill is permitted to drop, a new regime of snuffboxes has been inaugurated, and a foreign Church has prevailed against the will of a nation, and if the Church is allowed to prevail in this instance snuffboxes will be carried to the foot of the Throne on every future occasion when its traditions are endangered. The British Government has an ear which is always open to the appeal of the party of stagnation, and unless Australia is to forego all hope of progress, she must shake off the double incubus of Imperialism and Clericalism—the twin agencies which have weighed down the world for countless generations. —*Sydney Bulletin.*

An Important Discovery is announced in the *Pan Fagaro*, of a new remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and premature decay. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. We learn that the Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope.

## To-day's Advertisements.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, SINGAPORE AND BANGKOK.

THE Company's Steamer.

"PHRA CHULA CHOM KLAO,"

Captain A. Benson, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agent.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1888. [529]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"DIAMANTE,"

Captain McCaslin, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1888. [530]

ZETLAND LODGE.

No. 525.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on FRIDAY, the 1st June, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1888. [531]

## For Sale.

FOR SALE.

GERMAN BEER.

BRAUEREI "ZUR EICHE," KIEL.

\$7.25 per Case of 4 Dozen Quarts.

9.00 8 Pints.

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & CO.,

Sole Agents, Hongkong and China.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1887. [463]

FOR SALE AT MACAO.

ON MODERATE TERMS.

AN extensive property on the business side of the town, consisting of TEN STRONGLY BUILT GODOWNS, with Rooms above suitable for Offices or Dwelling Houses; Six small Dwelling Houses, attached to a Chinese Hong; and a piece of spare ground suitable for building purposes.

There are two separate entrances to the property, one opening on the Harbour close to the Steamboat Co.'s Wharf.

For full particulars apply to "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, Hongkong, 3rd April, 1888. [366]

G. FALCONER & CO.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS.

AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [564]

FOR SALE CHEAP.

ABOUT TEN TONS OF ASPHALTE.

Apply to A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Macao.

Macao, 3rd April, 1888. [362]

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCONES' SHERRY, PORT, CLARETS, CHAMPAGNE, HOCKS, BURGUNDY, BRANDY, WHISKIES, ALE, STOUT, MACHINERY, COOKING STOVES, SCALES, BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, PIANOS, SINGERS' SEWING MACHINES, SODA-WATER MACHINERY, Gas Engines, VELLOPEGE HORSES, EMPIRE LUBRICATORS, ICE-MAKING MACHINES, BICYCLE WHEELS FOR JINRICKSHAWS.

Apply to W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings, Hongkong, 2nd May, 1888. [11]

THE MIKE COAL MINE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE MIKE COAL MINE.

BUNKER COALS can be supplied to any Steamer lying in the harbour or coming alongside the Kowloon Wharf on application to the Undersigned.

Y. FUKUHARA, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1888. [109]

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF STEAM LAUNDRY MACHINERY.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 4th June, 1888, at 2.30 P.M., at the late

STEAM LAUNDRY WORKS, Bowington.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.)

1 PATENT MCLIPINE WASHING MACHINE.

2 PATENT ROTARY STEAM WASHING MACHINE.

1 PATENT 108" DECONDUN IRONING MACHINE.

1 PATENT 54" DECONDUN IRONING MACHINE.

1 PATENT MANGLE.

1 STARCHING MACHINE.







